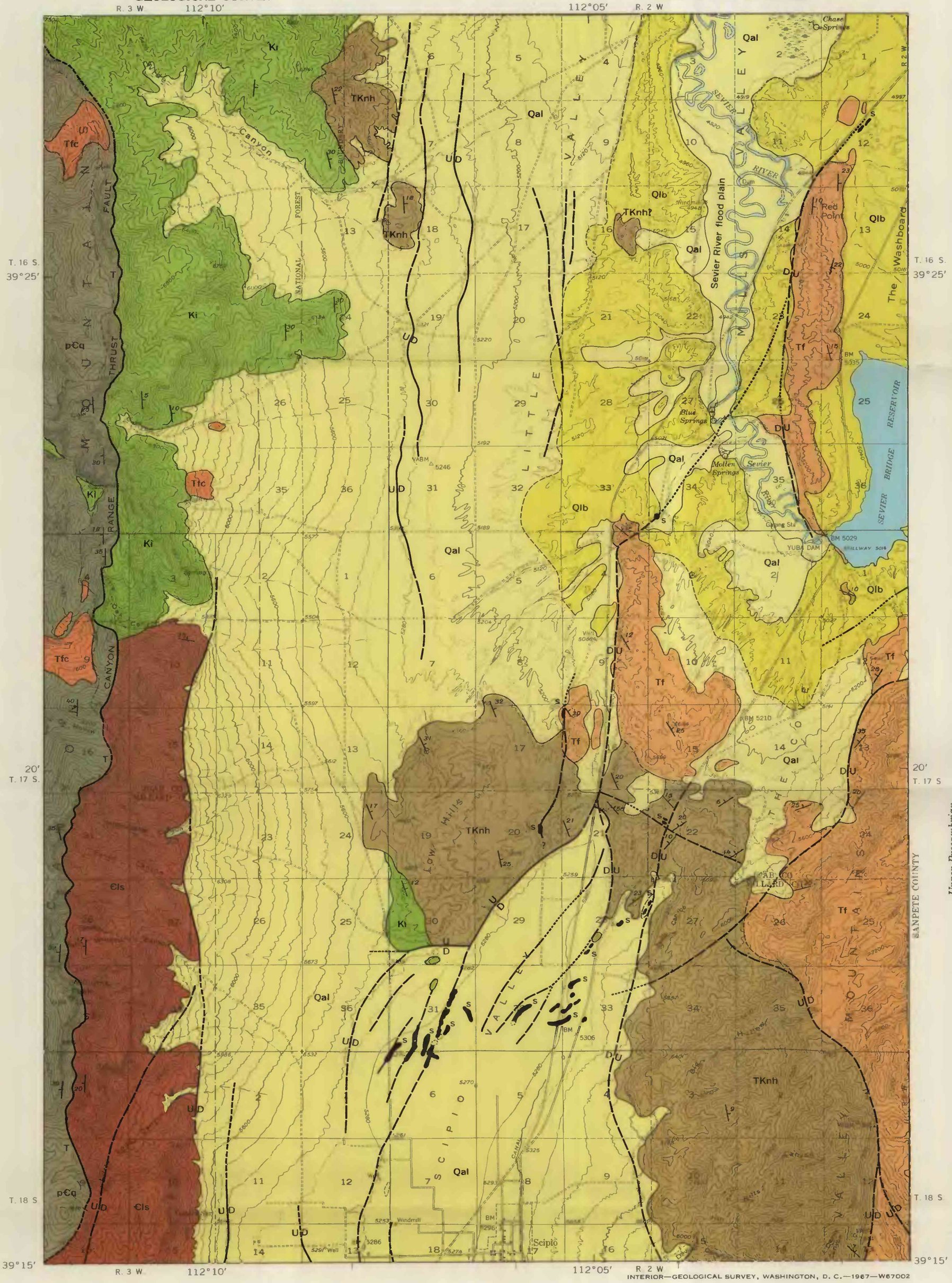
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
UTAH STATE ENGINEER

WATER-SUPPLY PAPER 1848
PLATE 1



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1952

Geology of eastern half by G. B. Robinson, Jr., 1964; geology of western half adapted from Christiansen (1951)

EXPLANATION

Pleistocene and Recent	Qal	**Alluvium** *Alluvial-fan, flood-plain, and lacustrine deposits of clay, silt, sand gravel, and cobbles to boulders; includes some pre-Lake Bonneville deposits; yields small to moderate quantities of water to wells*	QUATERNARY
Pleistocene	Qlb	**Lake Bonneville Group** *Laminated to thick-bedded clay and silt, and interfingered or interbedded silty and sandy, fine gravel; not known to yield water to wells*	QUATERNARY
Oligocene(?)	Tfc	**Fool Creek Conglomerate of Christiansen (1951)** *Lithified deposits of pebbles, cobbles, and boulders in matrix of clay, silt, sand, and grit; not significant as a source of ground water*	TERTIARY
Paleocene and Eocene(?)	Tf	**Flagstaff Limestone** *Dense lacustrine limestone, argillaceous limestone, and sandy limestone; contains interbeds of sandstone, shale, and conglomerate; provides moderate to large yields to wells in Scipio and Round Valleys and to Molten and Blue Springs in Mills Valley, mainly from solution channels in limestone along faults, fractures, and joints*	TERTIARY
Upper Cretaceous and Paleocene	TKnh	**North Horn Formation** *Medium- to thick-bedded sandstone, locally calcareous; contains numerous interbeds of sandy limestone (mainly in upper part), conglomeratic lenses, and shaly partings; provides moderate to large yields to wells in Scipio and Round Valleys and to Molten and Blue Springs in Mills Valley, mainly from solution channels in limestone along faults, fractures, and joints*	CRETACEOUS
Upper Cretaceous	Ki	**Indianola(?) Group** *Pebble, cobble, and boulder conglomerate; contains interbeds of sandstone, siltstone, shale, and fresh-water limestone; not significant as a source of ground water*	CRETACEOUS
Upper Precambrian, Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian	€ls / pC q	**Metamorphic and sedimentary rocks** *€ls, limestone, shale, quartzite, and dolomite. May include rocks of Ordovician age* *pC q, quartzite, shale, conglomerate, and limestone; not significant as a source of ground water*	PRECAMBRIAN AND CAMBRIAN

Contact
Dashed where approximately located

Normal fault
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where inferred; U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side

Thrust fault
Dashed where approximately located; T on upper plate

Strike and dip of beds
Longer line indicates direction of bedding strike; shorter line and number indicates direction and amount of dip

Sinkhole
Circular dotted area indicates concentration of small sinkholes. Symbol shows direction of trend and relative size of hole, exaggerated on map

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGIC MAP OF PARTS OF SCIPIO, LITTLE, AND MILLS VALLEYS SEVIER RIVER BASIN, UTAH

SCALE 1:62 500

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
SUPPLEMENTAL CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
16°
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1967

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